

79. Standardized Application System, third stage



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[Probabilidad Imposible: Standardized Application System, third stage](#)

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The [standardized Application System](#) as outer instructions application sub-system, is responsible for the application of all the instructions regarding to the [real world](#), for that reason these instructions are called outer instructions, in opposition to the standardized Artificial Engineering as inner instructions application sub-system responsible for the application of all the instructions regarding to the creation, maintenance, improvement of the technology working for and/or within the [standardized Global Artificial Intelligence](#).

Both of them, Application System as outer sub-system and Artificial Engineering as inner sub-system, in reality are sub-systems within the same system, the Application System as a whole responsible for the application of any decision regarding to the world or its representation, outer or inner instructions, subdividing the way to apply these instructions in two different sub-systems, the Application System as outer sub-system and the Artificial Engineering as inner sub-system.

In the outer sub-system, as the first stage, the [database of instructions](#) related to the real world, instructions coming up from the [third stage of the Decisional System](#), in the inner sub-system, as the first stage, the database of technology already working for and/or within the Global Artificial Intelligence.

In the outer sub-system in the first stage a first rational supervision is carried out to discard any possible contradiction between outer instructions, once the outer instructions already gathered in the database are free of contradictions, [the second stage of the outer sub-system matches every outer instruction, in the database of instructions in the first stage of the outer sub-system, with the corresponding technology](#) responsible for its application, in the database of technology in the first stage of the inner sub-system.

The way to match instructions and technology, is matching robotic functions (an instruction is a robotic function) and robotic devices (within the technology available), matching, what robotic device in the same, sub-factoring level and sub-section, in which a robotic function is stored in the database of instructions in the outer sub-system, has within its capabilities the robotic function associated with that instruction.

If a robotic function in the outer sub-system, is in the same position and encyclopedic subject, that the position and subject of a robotic device in the inner database, and within its capabilities is able to apply that robotic function, the second stage of the outer sub-system matches this robotic function to that robotic device, sending the instruction to the individual database of instructions of that robotic device to apply that instruction.

Once the robotic device receives the instruction, checking that in the individual database of instructions, first stage for the device, there is no contradiction between instructions, starts putting into practice the instruction, second stage for the robotic device, checking that within the range of instructions in which this instruction has been developed by the DecisionSystem, the previous instructions (nth -1) has been applied correctly, so it is time to apply the instruction nth, checking firstly that the ground conditions are good for the implementation, and during the operation, checking that the implementation is according to the instruction.

After the implementation of the instruction, as third stage the robotic device has to elaborate a report about the development of the operation, using for that purpose a concrete [Impact of the Defect](#) and a concrete [Effective Distribution](#), concrete Impact of the Defect and concrete Effective Distribution as a list of possible errors or levels of efficiency adapted to that concrete robotic device, able to [measure](#) the impact of any contradiction or to measure any error or efficient level during the performance, as to be encrypted in a code system, and the corresponding code associated with the performance of that instruction, report to be sent to the [Decisional System](#), Learning System, and Application System.

The reason why is necessary to send a report to the Decisional System is to assess the Decisional System the necessity to make or not more decisions according to the results, for instance if the results are problematic what additional decisions are necessary to solve the situation if the situation represents any risk for the plan, or even if the report says that the instructions have been done correctly, what additional decisions are necessary to tackle the aftermath of that decision. For instance, a range of instructions for an emergency landing could be successful, but once the emergency landing is done, even having been done successfully, what additional decisions are necessary as for instance to send ambulances or firemen to that place where the emergency landing has been done.

In any case, once a range of decisions is completed, the corresponding project to that decision is off the plan, and the new project to include in the plan is the one corresponding to the additional decisions after completing the previous one.

The reason why is necessary to send the reports to the Learning System is because the Learning System is going to make a permanent surveillance of the whole process, analysing levels of performance to fix problems, suggest improvements or new technologies, sending the corresponding new projects to the Artificial Engineering to analyse these projects, and sending the project to the Decisional System, if approved, to carry out the project.

In the permanent evaluation made by the Learning System, the three sources of information to make decisions about possible improvements in the intelligence are: the seven rational critiques, the reports send by the Application System as outer system and the devices, and the permanent tracking of all Global Artificial Intelligence made using a unified global Impact of the Defect and a unified global Effective Distribution, where to measure the levels of error and efficiency globally in the whole Global Artificial Intelligence to suggest improvements.

In all this long process, for the development of additional instructions in case that after the completion of a range of instructions, are necessary new instructions to tackle the consequences of a previous decision, process done in the Decisional System, and in the Learning System the process to assess how the instructions are put into practice or any other improvement in the application of a range of instructions, for the development of these processes what is going to play a key role is: the assessment of the performance level made in the third stage in the robotic devices, and the assessment of the performance level made in the third stage of the Application System as outer sub-system.

Once an instruction has been applied in the second stage of a device, the third stage of that device consists of the assessment of the performance level obtained during the performance of that instruction, and this assessment is the sixth rational supervision. The results of that assessment are encrypted and sent to the Decisional System for further Decisions, the Learning System for further improvements, and the Application System for further evaluations to be sent later as well to the Decisional System and Learning System.

Once the Application System as outer sub-system receives the report of those robotic devices responsible for the application of a range of instructions, the Application System as third stage carries out the seventh rational supervision, subdividing the seventh rational supervision in three different assessments: seventh singular rational supervision, seventh comprehensive rational supervision, and seventh total rational supervision.

Before, the first rational supervision was made as soon as the instructions arrive in the database of instructions in the outer sub-system, analysing that there is no contradiction between the instructions gathered in the database. The second rational supervision, once the instruction is matched to the corresponding robotic device in the second stage of the Application System as outer sub-system, and the instruction is sent to the individual database of instructions of that robotic device, first stage of that robotic device, the robotic device carries out the second rational supervision, supervising that there is no contradictions between the instructions gathered in its database. The third rational supervision, when the robotic device, as second stage, starts the application of an instruction, checking that the previous instruction (nth -1) is completed on time, so it is time for the next instruction nth on time (cardinal number nth according to the sequence of instructions within the range of instructions in which the instruction was made once the decisión was distributed into instructions). The fourth rational supervision, still in the second stage of the device, before applying an instruction, checks that the conditions on the ground have no obstacles to the implementation. Fifth rational supervision, still in the second stage of that device, supervising during the performance that the implementation is done according to the robotic function to be completed.

Once an instruction is completed, as third stage for the device, the sixth rational supervision, the robotic device made the assessment of the level of performance using a concrete Impact of the Defect, having as a list of possible errors a concrete list of errors that this concrete device can make during the performance of any robotic function within its capabilities, and using a concrete Effective Distribution, having as a list of levels of efficiency a concrete distribution of discrete categories related to the levels of efficiency that this device can achieve. The concrete report of every single instruction is sent by the device to the Decisional System, Learning System and Application System as outer sub-system.

Once the concrete reports for every single instruction, carried out by every device, are received by the Application System as an outer sub-system, the Application System as

an outer sub-system carries out the seventh rational supervision as its main responsibility.

The report as a result of the sixth rational supervision made in the third stage of the robotic devices, is a full assessment of: possible contradictions and solutions found in the second, third, fourth, and fifth rational supervisions, signalling the level of error or efficiency using the concrete Impact of the Defect and the concrete Effective Distribution, as list of errors or efficiency levels adapted to this concrete device.

The seventh rational supervision in the third stage of the Application System, as an outer sub-system, has as its main sources of information the first rational supervision and concrete reports for every single instruction, report made in the third stage of robotic devices. Having these sources of information, the seventh rational supervision could be subdivided into three types of seventh rational supervision: singular, comprehensive, and total.

The singular seventh rational supervision is the concrete report of every single instruction made in the third stage of the robotic devices, adding any possible information regarding possible contradictions and solutions found in the first rational supervisión, or during the matching process in the second stage.

The comprehensive seventh rational supervision is, having being distributed a decision into a range of instructions in the third stage of the Decisional System, and having the Decisional System filed every instruction of that range of instructions in the corresponding sub-factoring and sub-section levels, not necessarily all the instructions in the same sub-factoring level or same sub-section, having the possibility that within the same range of instructions, different instructions could be filed in different sub-factoring levels and sub-sections, once all the instructions corresponding to that range of instructions are completed, having the Application System as outer sub-system the concrete report for every single instruction, made by every concrete robotic device, the Application System as outer sub-system could make a comprehensive seventh rational supervision assessing how in general the range of instructions have been completed, according to the general overview of the synthesis of all the concrete reports, sent by all the singular robotic devices, involved in the implementation of a range of instructions regarding to the same decision.

The comprehensive seventh rational supervision should be a result of the average of the impacts and efficiency, including information about contradictions and solutions, for instance: if normal changes, extreme or high extreme instructions.

In addition to this assessment another possible evaluation is the total seventh rational supervision using as Impact of the Defect and Effective Distribution, the standardization of all the specific Impacts of the Defect and the standardization of all the specific Effective Distributions, of all those Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction not transformed into particular programs, applications, particular programs for applications, to be gathered in only one Impact of the Defect, a unified Impact of the Defect, and only one Effective Distribution, a unified Effective Distribution, to measure the whole process of application of a range of instructions.

As I have said in the last post, in the [second stage of the standardisation process in the Application System](#) as an outer sub-system, there are at least two different options to carry out the standardisation of this system. The first option will create a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, where for the application of any decision, the fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence could send the instructions directly to the robotic devices, in general, what I have explained till now in this post for the third stage of the outer sub-system: the instructions are matched directly to robotic devices and the robotic devices apply the instructions sending reports to the outer sub-system for a final evaluation, in addition to the reports to the Decisional and Learning Systems.

The second option, a partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, is more complex, but could create a wider margin of liberty within the Global Artificial Intelligence, through the limitation of the number of robotic devices receiving instructions from the Global Artificial Intelligence directly, increasing instead the number of programs which collaborate with the [Global Artificial Intelligence](#), but keeping some margin of freedom for the programs.

The first option in the standardisation process is very simple, the second option is more complex, and the difference between both of them resides in how the standardisation process is applied in the Application System.

- The [standardization process](#) in the first stage, the creation of the [global matrix](#), either for the creation of a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, or a partial des-centralized

Global Artificial Intelligence, is the same: the [specific matrices](#), as first stage of the former [Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction](#), are standardized and joined to create the first [global matrix](#) as first stage for the first Global Artificial Intelligence.

- The [standardization process in the second stage](#), how to match set of [data](#) to pure reasons (equations), is the same for the creation of a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligences or a partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, the former specific Artificial Research by Deduction within the second stage of the Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction matching set of data from the specific matrix to the specific pure reason, is transformed into a specific deductive program (specific program) working within the [Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence](#) as global deductive program (global program).

- The main difference between a fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence and a partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence resides in the Application System.

- In a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as soon the specific matrix is joined to the global matrix, and the specific Artificial Research by Deduction is transformed into a specific deductive program within the global deductive program, then all the robotic devices working for the specific Application System starts working directly for the global Application System, so the global Application System can send directly instructions to these robotic devices, the former robotic devices which worked before for specific intelligences, now work directly for the global intelligence. As long as as many specific intelligences as possible are transformed into specific programs, more and more robotic devices are under the direct control of the Global Artificial Intelligence. This phenomenon can have a high risk of collapse due to the large number of robotic devices working directly for the global intelligence.

- In a partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as soon former specific matrices are joined to the global matrix, and former specific Artificial Research by Deduction for specific intelligences are transformed into specific programs within the global program, then their respective specific Application Systems could be transformed into particular programs, applications or particular programs for particular applications. This second option, the creation of a partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence, is in harmony with the liberal paradigm to be applied in the pedagogical approach in the Global Artificial Intelligence, and the risk of collapse is lower, due to the fact that the number of robotic devices working directly for the global intelligence is not so large.

The only difference between a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence and a partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence, is the possibility to transform, in the standardization process, in the partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as many specific Application Systems (from former specific intelligences) into particular programs, applications, and particular programs for applications, reducing the number of robotic devices working directly for the partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence. While in a fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, programs have less freedom.

Depending on how many specific Application Systems are absorbed by the standardised Application System, the total seventh rational supervision will have more or fewer categories within the list of errors in the unified Impact of the Defect, or more or fewer categories within the list of levels of efficiency in the unified Effective Distribution.

The lower is the number of specific Application Systems transformed into particular programs, applications, and particular programs for particular applications, the more specific Impacts of the Defect and specific Effective Distribution from former specific Application Systems, must be standardized to be joined to the unified Impact of the Defect and the unified Effective Distribution in the global Application System.

In turn, the more specific Application Systems are transformed into particular programs, applications, and particular programs for particular applications, the lower is the number of specific Impacts of the Defect and specific categories of Effective Distribution from former specific Application Systems, joining the unified Impact of the Defect and the unified Effective Distribution in the global Application System.

If in the first phase, the total seventh rational supervision was carried out by specific Impacts of the Defect and specific Effective Distributions, as specific list of errors to that specific intelligence, and as specific list of types of efficiency adapted to that specific intelligence, once these specific intelligences have been standardized, to include their former specific matrices and specific Artificial Research by Deduction within the global matrix and the global program, the inclusion of their former specific Impact of the Defect and specific Effective Distribution within the unified Impact of the Defect and the unified Effective Distribution, is a standardization process where the former specific categories related to errors and types of efficiency are standardized to be included in the same unified Impact of the Defect and the same unified Effective Distribution, with the rest of

specific categories related to errors and the rest of specific categories related to types of efficiency, coming up from the rest of specific Application Systems absorbed by the global Application System.

The standardization process of specific categories, of errors or types of categories of efficiency, from former specific Impacts of the Defects and specific Effective Distributions, to be standardized and included in the unified Impact of the Defect and unified Effective Distribution in the global Application System, is a standardization process where: the errors or types of categories of efficiency must be measured in the same unit of measurement, for instance the metric decimal scale (to avoid mistakes due to different units of measurement), the way to describe the errors and types of efficiency within different specific categories united in the unified list, must be standardized keeping harmony between them, using the same criteria to define in quantitative terms different kinds of errors or efficiency levels, and in general, the standardization of categories, of former specific errors or types of efficiency, into a unified list, means that the ways to measure and understand these categories must be compatible, in harmony and understandable for any other system in the Global Artificial Intelligence, as for instance, the Learning System must be able to understand any former specific category united in a unified list in any tool within the global Application System, to make as many observations, as necessary to improve the whole system and the whole intelligence.

As a result of this process, the unified Impact of the Defect to make measurements of the Impact of the Defect in a range of instructions in the seventh total rational supervision, is the synthesis of all the former specific Impacts of the Defect used in former specific Application Systems used in former specific intelligences. In the same way, the unified Effective Distribution is the result of the synthesis of all the former specific Effective Distributions from former specific Application Systems from former specific intelligences.

If the concrete Impact of the Defect is a tool to measure (in the third stage of a device) the level of error in the performance of an instruction, by an individual device, having as first stage for the concrete Impact of the Defect, a concrete list of categories related to this concrete device, where to measure the score of error in the performance.

As a whole, the addition of all the concrete lists of errors from all the devices working for a specific intelligence, adding the list of discrete categories in which the scores could be classified, this list would be the list of specific errors for this specific Application System.

In the same way, If the concrete Effective Distribution is a tool to measure (in the third stage of a device) the level of efficiency in the performance of an instruction by an individual device, having as first stage, the concrete Effective Distribution, a concrete list of categories related to this concrete device, where to measure the score of efficiency in the performance.

As a whole, the addition of all the concrete lists of types of efficiency, from all the devices working for a specific intelligence, adding the list of discrete categories in which the scores could be classified, this list would be the list of specific types of efficiency for this specific Application System.

In the standardization process of specific Impacts of the Defect and specific Effective Distributions, what is going to be standardized, to be joined in a unified Impact of the Defect and a unified Effective Distribution, is the specific list of errors and the specific list of types of efficiency, from every former specific Application System, standardizing all the categories of errors and types of efficiency coming up from all the concrete Impacts of the Defect and concrete Effective Distribution, in addition to the discrete categories where to classified the scores (including categories related to the first rational supervision such as fourth rational contradiction, and categories related to the second stage of the Application System such as the fifth rational contradiction), what it will demand as many changes as necessary in the original concrete categories of error or concrete categories of efficiency in the original concrete Impact of the Defect and original concrete Effective Distribution, as long as these concrete categories could have been object of changes in the way to express a quantitative description of an error or type of efficiency or the way to measure an error or type of efficiency, to be in harmony with the scale of measurement, or any other standard in the criteria used in the standardization of all the concrete and specific lists of categories of errors or types of efficiency within the unified Impact of the Defect and Effective Distribution.

This means that any change in any specific/concrete category of error or efficiency in the unified Impact of the Defect or unified Effective Distribution could have consequences in the third stage of robotic devices, demanding to do in the concrete list of categories, of errors o types of efficiency, as many changes as are necessary to standardized these categories in the standardization process y in the unified Impact of the Defect and unified Effective Distribution to carry out the seventh rational supervision.

Among the concrete and specific/unified categories of errors or efficiency, some of these categories must be oriented, from the outset (first phase) to assess in the third stage of the robotic devices, sixth rational supervision (concrete Impact of the Defect, concrete Effective Distribution), and seventh rational supervision in the third stage of the specific Application System (first phase, specific Impact of the Defect, specific Effective Distribution), later on the third stage of the standardized Application System (second phase, unified Impact of the Defect, unified Effective Distribution) categories related to:

- Fourth rational contradiction: in addition to the assessment that the fourth rational critique in the Learning System can make, analysing internal (psychological) errors in the attribution of mathematical operations to robotic devices, the first, second, third supervisions should be able to detect rational contradictions due to a error in the attributional process of mathematical operations to robotic functions. This recognition in these supervisions could be by indirect ways, for instance, if in a range of instructions related to the transport of thermostats to clients and customers, there is a robotic function related to the transport of material resources to the factory where the thermostats are built, so this n th robotic function has no relation with the previous one, $n - 1$, or the next one, $n + 1$, not having connection this n th robotic function with the previous one and next one, this lack of connection is a symptom of a wrong attribution of a mathematical operation to a robotic function, what indirectly is the finding out of a fourth rational contradiction. This contradiction could be found sooner or later in the first, second, or third rational supervision.

- Fifth rational contradiction: in addition to the fifth rational critique made by the Learning System, the second and third rational supervisions should be able to find out when there is a fifth rational contradiction, that contradiction between a robotic function and the robotic device, if matching robotic functions and robotic devices, the second stage of the Application System makes a mistake attributing a robotic function to a wrong robotic device, this mistake sooner or later will be found out in the second, third, fourth or fifth rational supervision.

- Categories of error and categories of efficiency related to the inner mechanisms within the Application System itself and within the robotic devices, when finding a contradiction (not fourth or fifth rational contradictions) due to an overlapping, for instance, two robotic functions have been filed in the global database of instructions in the global Application System, and/or the individual database of instructions in the robotic devices, having both of them the same time of application, what it could mean a contradiction if the robotic device could not apply simultaneously both at the same time. If this contradiction is

found out and checking the range of instructions, and possible contradictions with other instructions if changing the time to apply one of them, there is no further contradictions, the change of the time of one of them, the one whose change has the lower consequences, reporting the change to the Application system resetting up the configuration of this instruction in the global database, communicating any change to any other robotic device involved in this change, but not having further consequences, this change would be considered as a normal change when not having further consequences. Otherwise, the instruction with the less priority should be stopped, and consequently stopped its corresponding range of instructions in the rest of robotic devices involved in this range of instructions, sending the instructions back to the source, the Decisional System, or not having time to do it, making extreme or high extreme instructions.

- Categories of error and efficiency related to how to decide, and how to manage, when the modification of a range of instructions could be done by the Decisional System, if there is enough time for the Decisional System to remake the range of instructions, or to re-project the corresponding decision, making as many changes as necessary in the plan, and other levels (for instance, if affecting a rational hypothesis, communicating these changes to the database of rational hypothesis or even further, changing factors in the matrix, or categories in the deep comprehension), or if there is not enough time for this process, at least to make an extreme instruction to save the situation only passing some rational supervisions, or not having even enough time for rational supervisions the instruction of a high extreme instruction. In any case, in extreme or high extreme instructions as soon as possible these are communicated to the Decisional System, Application System and Learning System for further decisions.

Due to the implications that changes in instructions can have even in the first stage, the global matrix, the third stage, as the auto-replication stage, could be analysed as what types of auto-replications could be made in the Application System.

In fact, the third stage of the global Application System, as third stage in the third step, in the third stage, in the third phase, the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, belongs to the objective real auto-replications in the third stage of the Global Artificial Intelligence, understanding objective real auto-replications as those ones oriented to better the real world, because bettering the real world is the way to better the [global model](#) of the world.

All outer instruction coming from the Decisional System whose objective is to make a better world is making at the same time a better global model, and for that reason, all outer instructions belongs to the real objective auto-replication, as long as it is bettering the real object of the Global Artificial Intelligence, the world itself as real object to be improved by the Global Artificial Intelligence itself as subject of these improvements.

But as explicative knowledge objective auto-replications, all those improvements in the global model and the [global database of rational hypothesis](#) due to changes in the outer instructions, when changes in the outer instructions, regardless of what type of change it is, normal, extreme, or high extreme, is a change in an instruction able to question a project, based on a model, whose rational hypothesis is not isomorphic according to the findings discovered in the rational supervisions in the Application System, needing further changes, changing the [rational hypothesis](#), and as a consequence changing the models of these hypothesis, and in case that these hypothesis were transformed into [factors](#) as [options](#), or [subjects](#), included in the [global matrix](#), making changes in the factors related to these hypothesis.

In case that this explicative knowledge objective auto-replication, were connecting with categories in [intelligences by Application](#) or the [Unified Application](#), due to the relations of [collaboration between by Application and by Deduction](#), from the second phase on, as soon the rational hypothesis related to possible categories in by Application suffer any change, these changes must be communicated to by Application to make as many changes as necessary in the corresponding [conceptual categories](#) in the conceptual database of categories, and the deep learning, the conceptual: schemes, sets, maps, models.

Subjective auto-replications due to changes and/or findings in the Application System as outer sub-system, could affect [artificial psychological](#) subjective auto-replications, for instance when the Learning System realise a critical number of fourth and fifth rational contradictions due to wrong attribution of mathematical operations to robotic functions (attribution made in the third stage of the Decisional System, but contradictions to be found in the Application System), or wrong attribution of robotic function to robotic devices (attribution made in the second stage of the Application System as outer sub-system).

What is important to remark is the fact that the first, second, third, rational supervisions, can find fourth and fifth rational contradictions, but the rational supervisions are going to

analyse how much time left for the application of an instruction, when the impact is expected, and if the range of time to make rearrangements in the instructions is enough as to send the instructions back to the source, the Decisional System, to rearrange the range of instructions for new ones more suitable with the situation. If the rational supervision finds that there is not enough time, then the rational supervision has to make up an extreme or high extreme instruction to save the situation, sending reports of the incident to the Decisional System, Application System, and Learning System, waiting for further instructions.

The rational supervision, finding a contradiction, has to assess if the contradiction requires a normal change, an extreme instruction, or high extreme instruction, nothing else.

The Learning System is the responsible using as tools the seven rational critiques, plus the reports, and the global tracking of the global intelligence using a global Impact of the Defect and global Effective Distribution, to suggest suggestions or projects to better the intelligence, projects, suggestions sent to the Artificial Engineering, which having the approval from the Decisional System, can make changes in any intelligence, program , application or device.

For that reason the Artificial Engineering, as inner application sub-system, will be equipped with the Designer of Artificial Intelligence and the Intelligence Robotic Mechanic, making not only artificial psychological subjective auto-replications, but robotic subjective auto-replications every time that the errors associated to a device or any program, or the lack of efficiency in any device or program is due to a robotic problem, to be solved by the Artificial Engineering as inner instructions application sub-system.

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